which conferred blessings upon the human race and which ought not to be identified with the ubsequent Reign of Terror. After the adjournment of the Unterhaus. Herr Von Tisza is reported to have stated in the lobbles that a European war involving the fate of France would intervene before the Paris ition was opened

A LORD IN A PICKLE.

Remarkable Conduct of Lord James Dougas Society Shocked by the Scandal. enden Special to New York Sun.

London society is finding time even amid the Derby distractions to talk about the latest aristogratic seandal, and the talk will become fast and furious to-morrow, when the newspapers announce the direful news of the imprisonment of a real, live nobleman. A couple of years ago Lord James Douglas, of the poble use of Queensberry, met Mabel, the daughter of Lady Scott, and was pleased to fall in love with the young lady her-ceif, still in her teens, and a ward of Chancery, or, what is considered more probable, with the money to which she would become entitled when of aga. His love was not reciprocated, but Lord James declined to take his dismissal as a Lord James declined to take his dismissal as a gentleman should, and began a course of systematic annoyance of the lady, whose mother was finally compelled to evoke the all-powerful protection of the Court of Chancery against his Lordship's persecution. The court sharply reprimended the ungentlemanly lover, and solemnly warned him he would be sent to prison should

March. James's friends persuaded him to go on me yachting tour in the Mediterranean, hop-that absence and time would bring him to ses. He went to the Mediterranean, but uped to brood over his dismissal, and finaldecided to defy the Court of Chancery. The aph, which he posted to Miss Scott. At e, and he made ther aware of his continued existence and remembrance by sending her an indelicate card. The lady's relatives fretted and fumed, but Lord James kept out of the country until lass week. Then the powers of the Court of Chancery were for a second time

The case same up on Tuesday. The counsel the noble sulprit humbly apologized in his half, but Justice Chitty was stern. The mer leniency, said his judicial lordship, had m thrown away, and he ordered Lord James ed to prison for contempt, adding, though frightened at his own audacity in adding a poor to jail, that he would entertain application for the defoudant's release in a

dal, but fretted somewhat at the prospect of one of themselves in prison gard. Lady has her brother was not the blackguard which he evidence clearly proved him to be, as-erting that in his dealings with women he was chivalrous in the extreme, and that the Christmas card of which so much had been made was not at all indelicate. No one cles came to Lord James's rescue. The court hardened its heart, and the Chancery tipetaff, with Justice Chitty's warrant in his pocket, provided around the West End until to-night, when he bagged his game. His Lordship was good enough to offer no resistance. He was another into a cab, and is now medicating within the gloomy walls of Holloway fail.

The living members of the Queensberry family are, to put it mildly, somewhat eccentric. The

present Marquis is an avowed free-thinker, a famous amateur boxer, and a dare-devil steeple-chase rider. He used to sit in, the House of Lards as the Scotch representative peer, but some years ago his peers, should by his public avowals of skepticism, refuse to re-elect him. His next brother bees a Roman Catholic, and is now a monk in a gamong the hird brother y Florence very poor of this great city, is Lord James, and his sist Dixie, an equally dare de world-wide traveler and d the friend advecate of Cetyway ack King of famously by of a broken ish government

NEWS. n Protect the ber of Deputies

ion to establish tern France where Germans paid not be allowed to reside unless they were jected to restrictions similar to those imcood by Germany upon Frenchmen in Alsace-

M. Goblet, Missister of Foreign Affairs, opcoed the motion. He declared that the repub-He made it a point of honor to have open inter-course on the frontier. Every one knew the fa-cilities enjoyed by foreigners in France. M. Gebiet asked M. Laner to withdraw his motion, and said he hoped the Chamber would trust the government to act as the guardian of the digniwand interests of France. The motion was reas acnounced M. Paul De Cassagnae ex-

The Barber of Boulanger. Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.

ral Boulanger's barber has been discovared by an energetic and enterprising person, with a taste for flashing figurative bull'seye lanterns on the private lives of remarkable people. The great man's four lives near the Louvre and the Theater Francais, and he naturally prides himself on the privilege of being allowed to trim and anoint the "sacred beard" which makes such a fine effect in the multitudinous is capital. Unlike Louis

wier le Dain. The Elected

old, walks quietly into the tradesman, clerk, or shop-

as his seat in a comforta

been reserved for his to be handed over to a makillful debutant in ir-custing. There is no such Boulanger waiting while M. n" his sesistante or tries to y rum of a pot of new po an hair and beard are quickly lemanal does not speak a word, and on its conn he pays 10f. to the colffeer and 5f. to the assistants who have perhaps turned the ing machine or assisted in the shampooing. all this takes place at a regular hour weekly.
The same authority who is responsible for all this interesting information assures us that the this interesting information assures us that the colffeur has a fertile source of profit and perquisite in the hairs which have been cut from the skull, jaws and chin of the possible "dic-tator." These capillary relies be carefully col-lects and sells to the General's admirers, many f whom it is of course averred by the lively

The Grain "Corner" in Austria. BERLIN, June 2.—The maise ring in Austria as got the temporary support of the Frankfor The buying slackens, but the quantity he ring now holds, it is thought, insures the on of the speculation. It is estimated hat \$,500,000 hundred weights have bought up, involving a venture \$ 1,500,000 florins. The market stands tabout 7 florins per double hundred weight. The ring will be a subject of debate in the Reichsrath and the Pesth Assembly. Public ation against the operation is increased by the of the bad condition of the maize crop, h threatens to be short throughout Hun-Wheat and cats also have been damaged

k III Not So Well. wing probably to anxiety, ay's fatigues, the Emper-His fever reappeared me coplous, and the He was able to go ning the docture

being high. ms for the phyrear are others

t of the Irish

lense, and legitimate resistance ought to be conidered. The document adduces a number of statistical data to prove that the disputes between the landlords and the tenants have a political character, and have nothing to do with matters of morals or religion. It concludes with renewed expressions of devotion and respect for the decisions of the Holy See. It is now reported that Mgr. Persico, the papal enscript as inopportune.

Italy and the Papacy. Rome, June 2.-The Pope has corrected the roofs of the authorized publication of his allo-

cution delivered at yesterday's consistory. After ondemning the provisions affecting the clergy in the new Italian code, his Holiness says: What causes us the greatest pain is the desire nanifested to maintain at all hazards the conflict between the papacy and Italy, which we, from love of church and country, declare that we wish to terminate. The desire displayed by states to war against the church is folly, and is sursful to all, especially so to Italy."

Oh! Don't Mention It. London Sunday Times.

Apropos, there is an ugly rumor about the 'new" story of Robert Louis Stevenson; I mean the new story that has been "syndicated by journalists in India, America, Australia, and England." It is actually said that "The Outlaws of Tunstall Forest," which is appearing in America, and is to be a feature in certain provincial weeklies, has already appeared in the London Young Folks' Paper. I don't know that the story is any the worse for that; but it is hardly new-is it, Mr. Stevenson?

Argyll Seriously Ill.

The Duke of Argyll has been very seriously ill at Inverary Castle during the last month, and for some days he was in danger. The Duke is now recovering, but he has been much pulled down by his illness. He comes up to town with the Duchess the week after next, and will probaly go to Aix-les-Bains for some time later in the summer.

Foreign Notes. A famine prevails at Epirus. Funds have en started at Constantinople and Athens for the relief of the sufferers. Gen. Ignatieff has made the headquarters of the Slavonic Society at Kieff, for the purpose of being nearer the field of action in the Balkans.

Maxim automatic mitrailleuse, thirty of which will be sent to the fort works at Cracow and An important change has been made in the contrements of the German cuirassiers. The back and breast-plates have been abolished and the revolver has been replaced by the carbine.

The Austrian government has adopted the

The Emperor approves the change. The Russian government now proposes to build a new transcontinental railway which will connect their eastern system with the Siberian Pacific coast. The length of the proposed railway is estimated at 6,400 kilometers, and the cost at 400,000,000 roubles.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3-1 A. M. For Indiana, Illinois and Ohio-Light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable and southerly; warmer, fair weather.

For Michigan and Wisconsin-Light to fresh variable winds; becoming southerly, fair weath-

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pre
7 A. M 2 P. M 9 P. M	30.00	63	31	North North North	Fair.	1

on of temperature and precipitation on June 2,

Mean 56 0. Departure from normal							
New York city			Sweat		Cloud		
Philadelphia, Pa Washington City	29.88	58	N'wst North	.16	Rain.		
Charleston, S. C San Antonio, Tex.	29.84 29.92	76	S'east		Cloud; Clear.		
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.86	64	Swest N'wat		Clear.		
Pensacola, Fla Titusville, Fla		76	West.		Clear.		
Montgomery, Ala. Vicksburg, Miss.	29.94	72	Calm.		Clear.		
New Orleans, La.		76	Sweet		Clear.		
Caroropore, Lat.	20.04	Dillion.			Cicar.		

Philadelphia, Pa	259.50	OU N WSt	Sec.	Pair.
Washington City	29 88	58 North	16	Rain
Charleston, S. C	20 84	74 Wast	-20	Chan I-
Charleston, S. C	20.04	74 West.	*****	Cloudy
San Antonio, Tex Jacksonville, Fla	29.92	76 S'east 80 Swest	Acres	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fia	29,86	80 Swest	*****	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	29.90	64 N'wat		Clear.
Pensacola, Fla	29.94	76 West.		Clear.
Titusville, Fla	29.92	76 West. 76 Swest		Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	29 94	72 Calm.	Idealas	Clear
Winhaham Mine	20.02	66 Neast		Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss New Orleans, La	20.00	76 S-set	*****	Clear.
New Orleans, La	20.04	76 Sweet		Clear.
Shreveport, La	29.92	72 Neast		Clear.
Shreveport, La Fort Smith, Ark	30.00	72 Neast 66 Neast		Clear.
Lattle Rock, Ark	30.00	66 North		Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	29,94	76 South		Clear.
Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex	29 96	76 South 70 Neast	Marchin	Class
Brownsville, Tex	90 98	74 S'east	Separate Sep	Class
Manual Park	20.00	GA North		Cicar.
Memphis, Tenn Nashville, Tenn	29.98	64 North	****	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	64 N'wst		Clear.
Louisville, Ky	29.98	62 North		Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind Cincinnati, O	30.04	56 North 60 North		Clear.
Cincinnati O	30.00	60 North	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa Boise, I. T Oswego, N. Y	29 96	54 North	SOURCE	Clear
Roise T T	20 82	64 East.	0.6	Clear.
Doise, L. L.	20.02	42 West.	.00	Clear.
Oswego, N. I	28.90	42 West.		Clear.
Calgary, N. W. T	29.44	68 Calm.		Cloudy
Toledo, O	30.06	54 East.		Clear.
Calgary, N. W. T Toledo, O Minuedosa, N. W. T.	29.86	56 Swest		Clear.
Prince Arthur's L'dg	29.98	40 North		Clear.
Chicago, Ill	30.08	48 Neast	Spinstell	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.08	. 48 Calm.	10109574	Clear
Duluth, Minn	20.01	Ad Nacat		Clear.
Dinden, Minn	30 01	44 Neast		Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	30.04	58 Calm.		Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	30.08	54 Neast	****	Clear.
Davenport, Ia	30.08	56 East. 58 S'east		Clear.
Des Moines, Is	30.06	58 S'east		Clear.
Concordia, Kan	30.00	64 S'east	E	Cloudy
Keokuk, Ia	30.04	56 Caim.	190000	Clane.
Cairo, Ill	30.02	62 North	GRADINE	Clean
Carle ad ald 111	20.02	54 Colm	1	Clear,
Springfield, Ill	30.10	54 Calm.	*****	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.04	60 Neast 60 Neast	****	Clear.
Springfield, Mo	30.02	60 Neast		Clear.
Omaha, Neb Valentine, Neb	30.06	64 South 64 S'east	T	Fair.
Valentine, Neb	29.82	64 S'east		Clear.
Vankton, D. T	29.98	62 S'east		Pair.
Moorhead, Minn	30.02	56 North		Clear
Bismarck. D. T	29 92	60 South	20000	Clear
Post Defend D. B.	20 90	GA Pout		CT.
Fort Buford, D. T	20.00	64 East.		Cloudy
Fort Custer, M. T Qu'Apelle, N. W. T	20.70	70 West.		Cloudy
Qu Apelle, N. W. T.,	29.74	58 Calm.		Clear
Chevenney Wy. T	29.82	58 S'east	.14	Rain.
North Platte, Neb	29.90	58 S'east	.78	Cloudy
Denver, Col	29.78	68 North	RED	Clear
Dodge City, Kan	29 96	66 S'east		Clouds
Fort Elliott Tox	20.00	61 S'east	*****	Cloudy

Fort Elliott, Tax 29.90 64 Seast Clear.
Fort Sill, I. T. 30.00 64 Calm. Clear.
Fort Davis, Tex 29.90 74 Neast .14 Clear.
El Paso, Tex 29.78 84 Calm. Clear.
Salt Lake City, C. T. 29.76 64 N'wst Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M. 29.84 66 Swest Clear.
Montrose, Col. 29.72 72 South Clear. T-Traces of precipitation.

The Man Who Lost an Ear. CHICAGO, June 2.—It has been learned that the gentleman whose ear was cut off last night by George Bell is not John Stephenson, but seorge K. Murray, a traveling salesman for an-Eastern house, who makes his headquarters here. To a reporter who gained access to his room he said that he had known Bell and his wife for some time, and had been on most friendly terms with them. He says he has always treated them with the utmost respect, and no action or word of his was ever of a nature to aspire any such assault as that of yesterday. Murray presents a sorrowful appearance, as not only his left ear, but also a large piece of his cheek is gone. Bell was not to be found at his home last night or this morning, and his rela-

tives would say nothing about the matter.

Mr. Murray denied emphatically this afternoon that there had been anything improper in his relations with Mrs. Bell and asserted that he would prosecute Bell to the full extent of the law. He took no steps, however, to cause his arrest, which was accomplished later on a warrant sworn out by the police. He was taken before a justice, who held him in \$1,000 for a nearing outMonday. Police Lieutenant Elliott said Murray had not expressed his intention of getting out a warrant "Perhaps," he continued, able to get one out, but at all events it is one of those cases in which we must take

Mrs. Rawson Indicted.

CHICAGO, June 2 -- Mrs. Rawson was indicted for the attempted murder of Attorney H. C. Whitney, yesterday, in Judge Jamieson's courtroom, by the grand jury this morning. Mra. Rawson passed a rectless night in the county iail and did not arise till late this morning. She looked pale and baggard, and it was evident the excitement under which she was laboring yesterday had not passed away. Lawyer Whitney was very comfortable this morning, and in a fair way to get well.

Stricken with Paralysis

Special to the Indiana. " Journal. Union City, Ind., June 2 - John S. Johnson one of the eldest and wealthiest citizens of Union City, a director and vice-president of the Commercial Bank, was stricken with paralysis while walking on Union street, at about 10 o'clock this morning. He was carried to his home in an unconscious condition and is now ns of de- very low, with little prospect for resovery. . . charging him with knavery and adultery. Bishop ' to the roots.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

He Rests Very Quietly and His Condition Is Without Any Alarming Change.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- At 8:30 P. M. the following bulletin was issued by General Sheri dan's physicians: "There is no change to report in General Sherdan's condition. He has rested comfortably all

day, except when disturbed by an occasional

At 11 o'clock it was stated at the house that General Sheridan was resting quietly, and that his condition was about the same as when the last bulletin was issued. It has been raining steadily for about an hour, but so far as known the change in the temperature has not had its usual bad effect on the patient. That he still suffers from odems of the lungs is evidenced by an occasional racking cough. A light burns brightly in the sick room at this hour, but arrangements are in progress for closing the house

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following bulletin was issued this morning:

"General Sheridan has been comfortable all

evening. He is now sleeping quietly, resting on his right side. His cough is loose and infrequent. His pulse is good. There is no cedema of the legs and no fever." 2 A. M.-General Sheridan has been asleep since the issue of the last bulletin, and is now

resting easily.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A Band of Reformers Who Decline to Identi fy Themselves with This Unholy Nation. PITTSBURG, June 2.-At to-day's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States resolutions were adopted refraining from identification with the Nation so long as it retuses to acknowledge Christ as its king; enjoining the sessions under the care of the synod to see that members of the congregations do not identify themselves with the Nation by any act that implies allegiance, and refusing ecclesiastical fellowship with other churches which allow their members to identify themselves with the Nation in its neutrality to the claims of Christ as the King of nations; also, denouncing secret societies, indorsing prohibition, and characterizing the use of tobaceo as filthy and injurious. The synod then adjourned until Monday.

German Evangelical Lutherans. Madison, Wis., June 2 .- The triennial General Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church is in session here. At last evening's meeting reports were received. The statement of the general cashier showed that the receipts had been \$47,000 since the last conference, all of which, except a small balance, had been expended for the support of the schools, missions and church work. The synod now embraces 246 ministers, 387 congregations, and 38,000 members; 219 parochial schools, and an average yearly attendance of 6,427. The removal of the Synodical Theological Seminary, at Mendota, is being discussed. Dubuque, Ia., and St. Paul, Minn., have each offered favorable inducements to the synod for the location of the seminary.

Assignments of Methodist Bishops. New York, June 2.—The Methodist bishops completed their business on Thursday night, and some of them left New York at once. Bishop Mallalieu went to Boston, and will sail next week for Europe. Bishop Newman started for Washington, where he will continue at the Metropolitan Church for a month before he enters upon his episcopal duties. The assignment of bishops to their respective homes for the next four years is as follows: Bishop Bowman, St. Louis; Foster, Boston; Merrill, Chicago; Andrews, New York; Warren, Denver; Foss, Philadelphia. delphia; Hurst, Washington; Ninde, Topeka; Walden, Cincinnati; Mallalieu, New Orleans; Fowler, San Francisco; Vincent. Buffalo; Fitzerald, Minneapolis; Joyce, Chattanooga; New-nan, Omaha; Goodsell, Texas.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Order Is Going to Pieces at a Rapid Rate, and the Trade-Unions Are Growing.

CHICAGO, June 2. - The Times says: "The disintegration of the Knights of Labor in this vicinity is going on at a rapid rate. Ever since the great rebellion was started, after the annual convention, last October, the desertions have been many. The rebels have not succeeded in getting a great many Knights to join the new provisional organization. The whole number of persons now paying taxes to the provisional committee is about thirty thousand. It is a pretty large number, but nothing as compared to the number of those who have been induced, by the rebellion more than by anything else, to leave the Knights of Labor altogether and either give up labor organizations or join trades unions and the American Federation of Labor. District assemblies, based simply on geographical location, are collapsing. District No. 57, of Chicago, is going to pieces, most of its members having joined the new trades district of packing-house employes. District No. 24 has fallen from 24,000 in 1886 to about 6,000, who remain members nominally, but very few of the locals are able to keep up their regular meetings. Meanwhile the trades-unions are booming. The Knights of Labor shoemakers are about to join a trade district. The painters have withdrawn. So have what few remained of the carpenters, except two locals with less than 1,400 members. The iron and steel-workers are forming a trade district. Besides this shifting

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Robert T. Lincoln sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Aurania. Among the passengers on the steamer La Champagne was the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, minister of England

Judge Thomas M. Hines, for the State of Centucky, has instituted suit against James W. Tate and his bondamen to recover \$247,000, less certain credits. These credits are being comouted, and the remainder will be Tate's net de-

Near Owensboro, Ky., yesterday, Geo. Clark, a farmer, while loading gravel in a pit, was crushed to death by the walls caving in. His neck, both legs and a number of ribs were broken. The wheels of his wagon were broken into kindling wood.

Mayor Roche, of Chicago, will veto the ordinance prohibiting the locating of any more sa-loons within 200 feet of churches or schools in that city. This is the ordinance passed by the solid saloon vote, instead of the law asked by the churches, and temperance people requiring all saloons to be distant at least 200 feet from schools or churches.

A naphtha tank located in the northern part of Omaha exploded yesterday, and hurled Wm. Kelly and James Christy high in the air. Kelly was instantly killed. Christy was fatally injured. The two men were tinners, and were repairing a leak in the tank, which was nearly empty. There was a large quantity of gas in it, however, and this ignited from the charcoal stove used by the men for heating irons.

Sr. Paul, Minn., June 2.—The St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad Company has decided to ignore the long-and-short-haul clause of the inerstate-commerce law. This is the first step by any road in the direction of freedom from the yoke of the interstate law, and the officials mean business and will push the matter. They claim that the Burlington has cut rates via lake and water routes until the business has warranted some such action as they have de-cided to take. The St. Paul & Kansas City road will also meet the new rates of the Bur-

ington between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minne-

sots transfer and Chiesco, but these rates will

not govern between intermediate points or in-

termediate and terminal points. This action by

the road must not be understood as ignoring

Partial Ignoring of the Interstate Law.

the interstate law to points all over their lines. The Case of Mgr. Bouland. New York, May 2.—The committee appointed w Bishop Porter to investigate the history of bbe, or as he prefers to be called. Monsigner Bouland, who caused such a stir recently in the Catholic Church by renouncing that faith, made its report to-day. Bouland, it will be remembered, wrote a letter to the Pope stating his reasons for abandoning the faith, and then wrote for admission to the Episcopal Church. He had been commissioned by the Pope to collect Peter's pence in this country, and held various titles of dignity, among others that of "general of the Society of the Advocats of St. Pierre in North America," "member of the Academie of the Arcades in Rome," and "commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre." He gave up the mission to collect the American

pence. As soon as he renounced the faith the Catholic papers came out strongly against him,

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Potter, before receiving him into the church, appointed a committee to inquire into these charges. They made inquiry into his record in the different places he had been in this country and abroad. In their report he is excuerated from every charge, and is declared eligible to

membership in the Episcopal Church. Jay Genld Is Not Ill. New York, June 2.—The report of Jay Gould's serious illness is not credited at his office in the Western Union building. It was said there that his son George went yesterday for a few days' cruise in his yaent, the Hildegarde. No telegrams of a startling nature concerning Mr. Gould have been received by any of his in-

imate business associates. Sr. Louis, June 2.-A dispatch to George C. Smith from S. H. Clark, vice-president of the Missonri Pacific railroad, received this morning from Fredericks, Kan., says: "New York re-ports regarding Mr. Gould's condition are absointely false. He is now standing up on the rear stform of his private car, as usual, inspecting he road while traveling at a speed of forty miles per hour, and is doing as much work as ever on trips of this character."

Business Embarrassments. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal PERU, Ind., June 2.-Dr. D. C. Derrow, until within the past two years, a resident of this city, now of Richmond, has made an assignment for benefit of his creditors, to Hon. R. F. Donaldson. The liabilities are unknown, but it is thought will exceed assets. Real estate ventures at

State. He was for many years president of the Citizen's Bank here. CHICAGO, May 2 -- The Sheboygan Manufacturing Company made three confessions of judgment in the Superior Court, to-day, in favor of the First Notional Bank. They were for \$14,-479, \$10,370, and \$6,012.

Richmond and other points are the principle cause of the failure. Dr. Darrow is promi-

nently known in this city and throughout the

Obituary. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 2.-Hon. James Harrison, a leading lawyer and politician, was found dead this morning at his residence, having expired of heart trouble. He was born in Kentucky, in 1818, and came to Shelby county in 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was prosecuting attorney in 1852, and a member of the Legislature in 1864-5.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 2.—United States District Judge F. B. Turner died at his residence, in this city, this morning, of Bright's disease.

Losses by Fire. BERLIN, Ont., June 2 .- The building occupied by the Anthes Manufacturing Company was lestroyed by fire to-day, together with its contents. The loss is \$14,000; insurance, \$8,000. Boston, June 2.-Fire in the Edison electricight building on Head Place damaged the building and contents to the extent of \$50,000. LAPORTE, Iowa, June 2.-Elwell & Babcock's

Lowering the Ocean Record. New York, June 2.- The Cunard steamship Etruria, which left Queenstown at 1:05 P. M. on May 27, arrived at the bar at 1:05 A. M. to-day, thus making the voyage in six days, two hours and fifteen minutes. This beats the record of six days, four hours and forty-two minutes, made in May, 1887, by the steamship Umbria.

Logan Club at Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal ANDERSON, June 2 .- The Republicans of this city took their first step in the campaign last night by organizing a Logan League. The following is the list of officers: H. C. Ryan, president; Sanford Whitaker, vice-president; C. H. Neff, secretary; E. E. Hendee, treasurer. Executive committee, Hiram Peden, J. L. Kilgore, W. A. Fulton, D. W. Wood, H. J.

Steamship News. New York, June 2.-Arrived: Edam, from Amsterdam; Canada, from London; Etruria, from Liverpool. Queensown, June 2 .- Arrived: Cythia, from

BUILDING A RAILWAY.

Spanning an Empire-How Ten Thousan Railroad Men Captured the Northwest.

T. C. Clark, in Scribner's Magazine. The Manitoba system was extended last year through Dakota and Montana a distance of 545 miles. A small army of 10,000 men with about 3,500 teams, commanded by Gen. D. C. Shepard, of St. Paul, a veteran engineer and contractor, did it all between April 2 and Oct. 19, 1887. All materials and subsistence had to be hauled to the front from the base of supplies. The army slept in its own tents, shanties and cars. The grading was cast up from the side ditches, sometimes by carts, and sometimes by

the digging machine. Everything was done with military organization, except that what was left behind was a railway and nos earthwork lines of defense. Assuming that this railway, ready for its equipment, cost \$15,000 per mile, or \$8,175,000, and if it be true, as statisticians tell us, that every dollar expended in building railways in a new country adds ten to the value of the land and other property, then this six months' cam-paign shows a solid increase of the wealth of our country of over eighty millions of dollars. Had it been necessary for our government to keep an army of observation of the same size on the Canadian frontier, there would have been a dead loss of over eight millions of dollars, and the only result would have been a slight reduction of the treasury surplus.
It must be remembered that this railway was

built after the American system; when the rails were laid, so as to carry trains, it was not much more than half finished; the track had to be ballasted, the temporary wooden structures replaced by stone and iron, and many buildings and miles of sidings were yet to be constructed. But it began to earn money from the very day the last rail was laid, and out of its earnings, and the process, there is a large actual loss which can credit thereby acquired, it will complete itself.

The Cabbage Worm.

New England Farmer. Of the numerous remedies that have been sug gested and tried for the cabbage worm since i first began to spread over the country and to play hovoc with our cabbage fields, few, if any, have given entire satisfaction. It is, however, safe to say that the most satisfactory remedy thus far discovered is in the use of pyrethrum. The general experience with this insecticide is most favorable, and as high authority as Professor Riley unhesitatingly recommends it for all the different worms affecting the leaves of

Some have found hot water very effective on large scale. Living plants will bear without njury, for a few seconds, water hot enough to kill soft-bodied insects. The water should be at the temperature of about 160 degrees when in reaches the plants. It will cool somewhat during olication, and allowance should be made for this. The pyrethrum is, however, advised, and there is no reason why every farmer should not use it, for it or buhach, which is practically the same, is now very generally for sale throughout the country.

The Sheridan Children

Washington Letter. There are four children. Mary, the eldest daughter, Phil, the General's namesake, and the ittle nine-year-old twins-Irene and Louise. These last are so much alike that it is said that nobody outside the Sheridan family, not even their grandparents-General and Mrs. Rucker —can tell them spart. They are all handsome, well-conditioned children, more like their mother, who was known as "pretty Mary Rucker," than General Sheridan. The twins are even more inseparable than twins usually are, and al are regarded as the model children of Washington. In point of dress, they would be models anywhere. All three of the little girls are dressed exactly alike, and all with perfect neatness and simplicity. As for frills and lounces and gigantic sashes, and lace-trimmed hats, the little Sheridans may sigh for them, but they sigh in vain. Only childish things are permitted on these fortunate children, and the consequence is they like little thoroughbreds in

every respect. A Mitigating Circumstance.

"Are you aware of any mitigating circum-stances in your case?" asked a Texas judge of a negro convicted for horse-stealing. "Yes, sab, lots of 'em. Ef I had time, jedge, could talk wid you fur er week on dat sub

"If you know of any mitigating circumstance. please state it." "Yes, sah, I'll tell yer ob one right now, sah. How easy it would hab bin fur me ter bring my family inter disgrace an' misery, sah, by stealn' dat boss. But I didn't do hit, sah. I jess remained single. I nebber married, sah. Anudder mitigating sarcumstance am-"
"Sheriff, remove the prisoner."

To prevent the work of the borer on peach trees the Farm and Home recommends that all the earth around the tree be cleared away for a foot in diameter on each side of the trunk and down to the roots. Kill any borers that may show evidence of being present, and then paint the tree to eight inches above the ground with a mixture composed of three pints fish oil, three pints of soft soap, two pounds of whale-oil soap, and two pounds sulphur, and return the ear

THE CHICAGO CANDIDATES.

[Concluded From Third Page.] hold Judge Gresham responsible for, but it is in his interest clearly. I want to reply to it only in the fairest spirit, and I do so by venturing to say that Iowa and several other Western States will stand by Senator Allison more loyally and more firmly than any State will stand by Judge Gresham. We have not made a campaign of claims, yet I appeal from the claims of th Gresham people as to the West to the ballots in the national convention, confident that they will show that the States west of the Mississippi river are for Allison for President much more strongly than for Gresham, and that they will prove that Allison is the strong Republican in the Western States. The lows delegation is for him, has not considered the subject of second choice, and has full faith that he will be nominated, and so has the West, now that Blaine is out off the contest." Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, after advocating Sherman's claims and discussing some other candadices, said here to-day: "General Harrison's friends say with great earnestness that he has in his hand a State that Blaine didn't carry in 1884, but in which the conditions are such that he can infallibly carry it. That is their great card. They couple it with the idea that Harrison and Phelps would make a handsome ticket, with this advantage, that Phelps had also a State that Blaine didn't carry, but he can. It must be admitted that such representations, if they are assumed to be correct, would be likely to be influential in the convention. Beyond this I haven't studied out the field of battle very closely, but I have found the Alger boom has assumed more importance since the Paris letter than I had expected A good many Western politicians have been balancing between Alger and Gresham on the question of their comparative influence in the Northwest. Perhaps this is partly in view of the possible use of the name of one of these

support Alger. If Not Sherman, It Will Be Harrison, New York, June 2.-Hon. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is in the city. In an interview with a World reporter he said: "Mr. Depew is a very popular and accomplished gentleman, and everybody likes him. I presume there is no doubt of his ability to carry New York, which is a great point to begin with. There is, bowever, the very serious question to be considered in his candidacy, whether the sins of all the railroads the country shall be visited upon him. don't know that the for Mr. Depew know the feeling which prevails smoog the agriculturists of the West against railroad influence, but they must be considered. You know," he continued, "that I am firm in roller-mills burned yesterday. Loss, \$25,000; the belief that any good justice of the peace is insurance, \$11,000. and am gratified to say, that I think John Sher-man will be the candidate. He will go into the convention with over 300 of the necessary 411 votes. Should Sherman not be nominated. I think the ticket will be Ben Harrison, of Indiana, and William Watter Phelps, of New Jersey. The argument which will place them in front is that they represent States which they can carry, and which Blaine lost in 1884."

opinion heretofore expressed that Platt will

AMONG THE ZUNIS.

Adventures of a Man Who Is Making a Study of a Queer Bace. San Francisco Post.

The stories that are now told of Cushing, who is now in New Mexico making a study of Zuni traditions, are quite remantic. I met last night a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Cushing. He says: "You know when Cushing went down to New Mexico first, he attempted to make a study of the Zunis, but found out that he could make no progress with them unless he himself turned an Indian. Cushing addressed himself to this task with his usual zeal, and after a short time the transmogrification was complete. He tells me that the Zunis have a hut in which they keep the scalps of their enemies, and as long as this but has a certain number of scalps the Zunis say that the god of war is satisfied and that he does not want war. But unfortunately for the peace of the Zunis the hut, which was built on the banks of the river, was swept away by a sudden flood. The Zunis were desperate. There were no scalps, and the god of war demanded at least two to avert an outbreak. Cushing saw a chance to prevent this war. He telegraphed for two scalps, which he knew to be in Washington, and which arrived in due time. The Zunis were still in great agitation when the two scalps arrived. Cushing formally presented them to the chief priest, and the war was averted. When the chief priest and the other averted. When the chief priest and the other priests had recovered from their su rprise they began to think that Cushing was a man who could accomplish any wonder. They looked upon him as a god, and nothing being too good for him, they immediately admitted him into the priesthood, and he is now one of their head priests. This securing of the sealps turned out more fortunate for Cushing than one would at first suppose. For it saved him from matrimony. So pleased were the Zunis with Cushing that they had determined to find for him a wife. that they had determined to find for him a wife. A stout Zuni maiden was found for him, and Cushing was told to prepare for his marriage. Needless to say that Cushing did not relish this position, and he fought against the coming of the evil day. He would have surely been married had it not been for the opportune arrival of these scalps, and his being made a priest ex-cluded him from marriage. Cushing has not as yet made public any of his researches, and it will probably be some time before he does. The money that has been given him for this important work has been subscribed by a very enthusinatic lady, who has set no limit upon his time. Cushing was lately on a visit to this city, and he said that he traced a relationship between the Chinese signs and the Zuni signs and, in fact, he said that the only part of San Francisco which interested him was Chinatown, and he spent most of his time there.

Care of the Hair.

Lucy C. Lillie, in Philadelphia Times. Generally speaking, the appearance of the hair is the result of the physical condition and care of the scalp itself. In ill-health, in a rundown, nervous state, the hair will frequently lose all its vitality; consequently its "tone" will be dulled; it becomes stiff and unmanageable, even coarse and rough. Where it is a question of health, the first point to be considered is the treatment of the general system. Where it is simply from neglect, care of the scalp and hair

will promptly effect a cure. But, even in the first instances, much can be done by treatment of the scalp, and judicious brushing.

It is a mistake to put up the hair carelessly in the morning, depending upon time for a more careful brushing and arrangement later, though this is often necessary to a woman whose life is a busy one and begins early in the day. But any woman who wishes to keep her hair thoroughly in order should contrive to devote at least one half an hour each day to its care, even though this be divided into two parts of the day. Fifteen minutes in the morning will accomplish a most desirable result if systematized according to the following directions: Shaking the hair loosely about the head and brushing it quickly all around, after which dividing it with the coarse part of the comb svenly into strands of moderate thicknesses and crushing quickly downwards, always with the same motion. When this has been done all around the head, brushing the same strands with an upward motion from the roots back, taking care in both instances to press the brush well into the scalp so that all particles collected about the glands will be removed. Next divide the hair into three portions, and if it is long hold each tightly in one hand, brushing the end briskly with ithe other. This will prevent that look of roughness about the ends of the hair, which often results in splitting, so that hair must be frequently clipped, not a good thing for

A vigorous brushing of this kind can be easily accomplished in about six minutes, after which a brush kept expressly for the purpose (a lady who recommended this to me kept three brushes always on her toilet table for various process of the kind) should be dipped lightly in and out of rosemary water in which a very little borax has been dissolved; pass this lightly over the hair, slowly damping it. After a time it will be found that the hair receives a special gloss and smoothness from this daily dressing. Should there appear any scrof or loose skin about the ends of the hair near the face take a small piece of flannel, dip it in some rosemary water and carefully wipe away such loose skin before proceeding to the arrangement of the hair itself. Having gone through this process, the hair will be found very tractable and easy to arrange, especially in the prevalent modes, while after it is couled the final touches to any wave or crimp about the brow should be given. If there is time to devote to a second brushing during the day so much the better. One-quarter of an hour should be given to it at night, repeating the process of the morning.

As to Bare Feet.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Hamlin Garland, in the June number of the American Magazine, says, in regard to corn-planting, the first thing to do is to "pull off your boots or you will miss the delicious feeling your boots or you will mise the delicious feeling of the warm, moist earth as the tender solesinks to expand, they receive and throw off the surton to the instep, burrowing like some wild thing plus, and the up coases to run. We once tapplying a bot flat-iron rapidly over the part and applying a bot flat-iron rapidly over the part are in two places—at the surface of the

very pretty to write of the tender sole burrow-ing in the soft, moist soil, but a strict regard for the truth compels us to declare too often the tender sole does the burrowing act on a sharp, sun-dried clod, a villainous thorn, or a flinty rock; or, perhaps, it may burrow against the wrong end of some industrious bumble-bee, gathering nectar from an upturned clover blos-

STORY OF A BUSTLE.

Peculiar Storage House for Cold Victuals -"Honesty's" Boodle.

"Talking about bustles," said the father of a family, suddenly arousing himself from deep meditation and slapping the Star man on the knee. They had been speaking of nothing for the last twenty minutes, and the last thing mentioned before was something about a grinding monopoly. "Here's an advertisement I had prepared for the Star:

Wanted—A servant girl without a bustle or other artificial enlargement of the anatomy; no objection to carrying sold victuals home in a basket; no bustles need apply.

"My wife wanted to know if I was dropping back into barbarism, and declared that the tyranny of man would stop at nothing. Why should I attempt to abridge the civil rights of servant girls by depriving them of their constitutional privilege to wear bustles? Her weman's sense of justice was shocked, and she declared that I would not dare suggest such a thing if women had votes; and when I suggested the election frauds that might be practiced by women with bustles full of ballots, she brgan to cry, and said my cruelty was inspired by envy, because she had just that day bought a new, extra-size 9 cent bustle, that made her dress stand out just lovely. I might have it if I wanted it, and she would continue wearing the old one that was twisted all on one side and made her look like a chicken going across the wind. She engentlemen for Vice-president."

Col. Henry H. Duffield, of Detroit, who is the manager of the Alger boom, is here for conference with ex-Senator Platt, which confirms the sought to deprive the poor servants of their principal source of comfort—the rudder that kept them upon their course. I surely would not

deprive a poor girl of her bustle.
"And I issened to all this and more. Then I led her gently into the kitchen and unhooked the bustle Honesty had left hanging behind the door. Honesty is the name of our servant girl that was. There was something prophetic in the choice on her christening day. I quietly un-hooked Honesty's bustle from the door and emptied from it a half pound of tea, six of the ba-bies' most useful articles of clothing, one towel, two pounds of sugar, three silver spoons, a bottle of pickles, a beafsteak, a box of tinted cosmetic and a pair of stockings. My wife fainted dead away—after she had secured the rouge and hid it from my in the back folds of own dress. Now she weeps when I come home to dinner and declares that we'll never get a servant who is willing to dispense with a bustle for the consideration of \$15 per month unless Mr. Goodmaker, the missionary, can get us one, way off these where they eat folks and don't wear any clothes at all. Then she covers her face with her hands and says it would never do for a servant to answer the doorbell dressed that way. Meanwhile, by a laborious mathematical process, I have been calculating the capacity of Honesty's bustle, and find it to

hold just three half peeks and a pint, which is ample storage room. If used only for transportation and not permanent storage, for half my regular family supply of groceries and provisions, not to mention dry goods and notions." The Diet for Health.

Shirley Dare, in Chicago Times.

Bread and milk have been the food of infancy so long it is like speaking against the pulpit cushions to object to them. But bread and milk or porridge and milk after a child is four years old should not form the staple food that it does in many strictly-kept nurseries. This diet makes plump, fair, stout children, but it also makes stupid ones. It always seems as if girls brought up on this conventional diet had curds for brains. Nervous girls dislike it, for they need essence of meats to supply their crav-ing nerve fluids. Milk, too, is so susceptible of taint, and so ready for carrying disease that in ordinary conditions it must be a relief to know howexcellent broths take its place. Well-seasoned broth of beef, mutton or fowl, thickened with fine oatmeal or cracked wheat, cerealine or tarina, or finely cut vegetables is an ideal food for children and girls, who are also the better for lean, fresh meats boiled or broiled once a day. People may talk vegetarianism till they are gray over it; experience and close observation teach the benefit of a mixed diet for obtaining a high quality of brain and endurance. Pulse and water might do for Daniel and his mates in the bot Assyrian capital, leading an easy, studious existence, but we do not read that it was more than the philosophic freak of their sophomoric years, like the voluntary ascettcisms a few hard-thinking youths indulge in nowadays. The Hindoos, who are quoted as living on a handful of rice, really eat kettlesful of it daily and pints of molted batter, enough to turn the nerves of a European. The Italians, fed on polenta and macaroni, must live on meat for months on coming to this country before they can compete with the stevedores of New York in handling cargoes. The much-quoted Arab who crosses the desert on a few handfuls of corn and dates, eats a whole kid, if he can get it, after his journey, on the principle of feeding up for work during leisure. But neither Arabs, Hin-doos nor Italians are so much to our purpose as the effect of diet on Anglo-Saxon girls of our own climate, who invariably show defective nerve and want of keen brains unless nourished with juices and fiber of meats. Vegetarians, almost without exception, are weak in the reasoning power, not given to wit or humor, and hardly capable for the strain of life. It is a little curious that Dr. Anna Kingsford, who wrote eloquently for a vegetarian diet for women, died early of consumption, which undoubtedly might have been delayed by a more generous fare. Give young people a pleasing variety, the freshest that can be had, of meats and vegetables or fruits, with bread from whole wheat flour, no other kind being allowed, and teach them how to eat, as well. There will be no doubt as to the suitability of their food.

Suggestions on Wall-Papering.

Papers with small-figured designs are the best for the novice to experiment with. They are more easily matched on the wall, and siight misfits are not so noticeable. A border, of course, adds finish, and covers not a few shortcomings. The colors in the border should be somewhat in keeping with the colors in the paper. A high-ceilinged room will admit of a broad border; a low-ceilinged room should have a narrow border. It must be trimmed, is most easily handled in short lengths, and is pasted on after the main papering is finished. Sometimes a paper will have a pattern that can be cut into narrow strips and used as a border. On one octhis way by cutting the pattern for a border

bias way of the length.

The first thing to be done is to cut off one of the white margins of the wall paper; which you cutoff must depend on whether you determine to work to the right or to the left. If you work toward your right, you must cut off the left margin, and vice versa. You can measure the height of the room with a strip of the margin you have cut off. See that the end of your pa per is perfectly straight; then cut off the length required from the top to the wainscot of the room. Measure subsequent lengths by the first one, being careful to match the pattern. The long lengths can be used over doors, windows, and mantel-pieces. Spread the paper, face downward, on a long, smooth table. If the table is not long enough, let the piece hang downward at the top end; then with a large clean whitewash brush, the wrong side of the working from the lower end upward. When about half of the length has been pasted, lift up the end first done and turn it up against the remainder of the pasted part, thus making more than three-fourths of a yard double; then proceed to past the remainder.

Lift the top and of the paper carefully by each corner; mount the step-ladder, holding the pasted side close to the wall, but not touching it, and then press it against the wall at the top, being careful to have it straight with the celling, yet not overlapping it. Take an ordinary, new, clean banister-brush and brush the paper right down the center as far as the folded piece against the wall. This done, brush the sides to the wall, and then unloose the folded part, with the thumb and finger at each corner, and draw it gradually down. Brush the center down to the wainscot, as you did the top part; then the sides, first cutting away any margin at the bot-

How Sap Flows. County Gentleman. An inquirer writes that he has seen a good deal of discussion as to whether the sap of the

sugar maple flows up or down through the tree when drawn for sugar-making. During the growth of the tree in summer, water is absorbed by the roots, and flows unwards through the stem and branches into the leaves, when all that is not wanted is evaporated. When growth ceases for the season, and the leaves wither and fall, the roots continue to absorb water, but very slowly, through winter, enough to fill the tree by spring with an abundance of sap. When the tree is tapped, the sap begins to escape, draining all parts of the tree alike; and if the tapping is made near the bottom, most of it will of course come down from bove. If made near the top, it must go upward

ground and near the top. The sap obtained from the two places was as carefully compared as circumstances would allow, but no difference whatever could be discovered in the amount of sugar each contained.

The Violin's Voice.

The dark angel of death was standing outside the musician's door, for little Annita, maestro Narditti's child, was fading away. No tears, no prayers could avail, not even Carissima's lovely

Carissima's voice was hushed now. The maestro had no heart to take up his dearly loved violin and play to soothe his sorrow, as he had done many years ago, when his wife died and left his little one behind. Heaven had given him the divine gift of ge-nius, and had bidden him call aloud to the world. So Carrissima and he had played to-

gether, through sickness, and sorrow, and success, and through all the changing scenes of life they had been faithful friends. They had just come back from the crowde hall. The people said that never before had the maestro played so beautifully, and that never efore had the violin's voice sounded so mourn-

Well, you see, they did not know the reason but we do, for both were thinking of the little dying girl, and how bould their thoughts be anything but sorowful or the outward expression of those thoughts be anything but mournful?

The father was weeping by his child's bedside; but she said: "Do not weep; sing to me; sing me to sleep for I am to sleep.

me to sleep, for I am so weary, dear father, an the evening has been so long without thee." Then he rose and played to her, and she closed her eyes and listened happily to Carissima's voice. It sang a song without words—the music slone told the tale—of a pure young life, too pure for earth, and therefore to be to away to that fair land where only the good, and pure, and true dwell. Yet it was hard to leave the earth, harder still to leave the dear ones behind, and to know that they would be desolate; and here the violin's voice sobbed and trembled as if from sorrow, as if describing the very parting which was soon to take place; then the ngering notes died away and the maestro's hand

"Is that all!" murmured the chili. "Oh! play again!" So he raised his bow, and the air resounded with a psalm of triumph-the same slody, but no longer soft or sad, for the gates of the fair land were opened wide, and amid this jubilant strain the child had passed away with he angel of death.

Political Destiny of Railways. C. Clarke, in June Scribner.

The grand function of the railway is to change the whole basis of civilization from military to industrial. The talent, the energy, the money which is expended in maintaining the whole of Europe as an armed camp is here expended in lding and maintaining railways, heir army of two millions of men. Without the belp of railways the rebellion of the Southern States could never have been put down, and two great standing armies would have been necessary. By the railways, aided by tele-graphs, it is easy to extend our federal system over an entire continent, and thus dispense for-ever with standing armies.

The moral effect of this upon Europe is great, but its physical effect if still greater. American railways have nearly abolished landlordism in Ireland, and they will one day abolish it in England and over the continent of Europe. So long as Europe was dependent for food upon its own fields, the owner of those fields could fix his own rental. This he can no longer do, owing to the cheapness of transportation from Australia and from the prairies of Ameri-

ca, due to the inventions of Watt, the Stephen sons, Bessemer and Holley.

With the wealth of the landford his political power will pass away. The government of Euro-pean countries will pass out of the hands of the great land-owners, but not into those of the rab-ble, as is feared. It will pass into the same hands that govern America to day—the terri rial democracy, the owners of small farms, or 1 the manufacturers and merchants. When this co to pass, attempts will be made to settle inter-national disputes by arbitration instead of war, following the example of the Geneva arbitration between the two greatest industrial nations of the world. Whether our federal system will ever extend to the rest of the world, no one knows, but we do know that without railways it

would be impossible. All About Eating Crow.

New York Correspondence Troy Times. Having received an inquiry concerning the origin of the expression I would say that the crow has long been the emblem of contention as Hudibras says:

If not-resolve before we go
That you and I must pull a crow. The same idea is suggested in Comedy of Errors, act third:

We'll pluck a crow together. In common parlance, eating crow, as an exression of bumiliation, is much the same as ating humble pie, but evidently is more exressive. Its origin is too obscure to be de-nitely reached, but it came into use during the late rebellion and evidently was born in the camp. Many years ago I heard the late G. P. Disosway, who was a confirmed humorist, tell the following story, which he had received from a soldier and I also heard it from Capt. Bal-lou, of the One-hundred-and-fifteenth Regiments A private in one of the Pennsylvania regiments got leave to go hunting, and unfortunately a a tame crow belonging to a planter, who h pened to come up just as the bird was killed. The unlucky hunter had rested his musket against a teee, and the planter siezed it and, pointing it at the former, exclaimed: "You can eat that crow or die." There being no escape the hunter got through with part of his distasteful meal, when the planter, relenting, said: "You've done pretty,
well; here take your gun and
get off right smart." The soldier, as soon as he
got the piece in his hands, immediately surned
the tables by leveling it at the planter, exclaiming, "Now you eat the rest of that crow or 171 shoot you on the spot." There being no escape the thing was done. In a few days the planter had occasion to visit the camp, and as the soldies recognized him one of the officers inquired: "Do you know that man?" "O. yes. replied the

The Effect of Food Upon Milk.

Western Rural. The quation, if food has an effect upon the milk, is asked us by a "Young Dairyman." Yes, we answer, though there are some who strangely deny it. Milk is very sensitive, but food will impart flavor even to the flesh. It is true that some flavors that enter into milk and flesh will not remain if a chance is given them to escape. It is said that the flavor of carlie will escape from the milk in a few hours. The same thing is alleged of the turnip flavor. There are two methods of feeding turnips which will, it is asserted, not impart a turnipy flavor. One is to feed just before milking, so that the system will not have time so absorb the flavor and impart it to the milk; and the other is to feed just after milking, thus giving time for the flavor to be carried out of the system through the lungs, before the next milking. Some of the best and sweetest milk we ever drank came from cows that were regularly fed on turnips. Cattle that come from garlie pasures, if killed immediately, will possess the car-ic flavor; but, if fed for a few days upon pasture that has no garlie in it, the meat will be entirey free from the flavor. The effect of food upon the flavor of the meat is often seen in poultry, Different foods make a very marked difference

Frog-Raising for Profit.

Writer in St. Louis Globe-Des Any man who has a pond on his farm can try the experiment of raising his own frogs. First, let him buy, say six pairs of fine New Jersey breeders and dump them into the water. With these for a starter you may select a quantity of domestic batrachian, and then you will have the nucleus of a fortune. Don't interfere with your water investment for a year any more than to keep your growing stock well supplied with food. They require an abundance, but as they are not very dainty in their tastes the expense account will be light. A daily supply of table raps will keep the frogs in splendid shape, se that at the end of twelve months you can begin marketing all you can fish out at the same price as spring chickens. Give me the time and facilities, and I will wager that at the end of years I will be living on an income of \$5,000 and

my frogs will pay all expenses. Food That Strengthens.

Kansas City Star. What is the most strengthening food for a convalescent? Well, you know the beef-ten theory has been exploded. The most life giving and digestible food that can be given to one jus recovering from an illness is chopped beef.

Just take a pound of the finest round of raw
beef, cut off all the fat, slice two onions, and
add pepper and sait. Then chop the onions and nest together, turning them over and over unt both are reduced almost to a pulp. Then spread on slices of rye bread and eat as sandwiches. People talk about celery being a nervine, but let me tell you that there is nothing which quiets the nerves without bad results like onions.
The use of them induces sleep, and much strength is obtained from them. That is my ideal food for those convalescing or for any one who is in a weak state of health.

Neuralgie pains which are so severe and se bard to bear can be very often relieved by pub-ting a double fold of flannel on the affliated part and applying a bot flat-iron rapidly over the